

TAFT'S SHIP SUBSIDY SPEECH

"I need not tell you of the inadequacy of the American shipping marine on the Pacific Coast and of the growing power for commercial purposes in this regard of the Empire of Japan. Japan is one of the most active and generous countries in the matter of subsidies to its merchant marine that we have, and the effect is only too visible in an examination of the statistics. For this reason it seems to me that there is no subject to which congress can better devote its attention in the coming session than the passage of a bill which shall encourage our merchant marine in such a way as to establish American lines directly between New York and other eastern ports and South American ports and between our Pacific Coast ports and the Orient and the Philippines."—President Taft, at Seattle, Sept. 30.

SEATTLE, Washington, September 30.—Speaking before the largest audience he has faced since his trip began—a crowd overflowing the natural amphitheater of the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific exposition, with its seating capacity of nearly 20,000—President Taft today announced that he would urge in his coming message to congress the enactment of a ship subsidy law. Taft declared that the country was ready to make such an experiment and that something must be done to build up an American merchant marine. His utterances on the subject were received with great acclaim.

Protection and Subsidy.

"We maintain a protective tariff to encourage our manufacturing, farming and mining industries at home and within our jurisdiction," said the President, "but when we assume to enter into competition upon the high seas in trade between international ports our jurisdiction to control that trade, as far as the vessels of other nations are concerned, of course, ceases, and the question which we have to meet is how, with the greater wages that we pay, with the more stringent laws that we enact for the protection of our sailors and with the protective system making a difference in the price between the necessities to be used in the maintenance of a merchant marine, we shall enable that merchant marine to compete with the merchant marine of the rest of the world.

Heavy Foreign Subsidies.

"This is not the only question, either, it will be found on an examination of the methods pursued in other countries, with respect to their merchant marine, that there is now extended by way of subsidies by the various governments to their respective ships upward of \$35,000,000, and this offers another means by which in the competition the American merchant ship is utterly impossible to bid against its foreign competitor.

"Not only this, but so inadequate is the American merchant marine today that in seeking auxiliary ships with which to make our navy an instrument of offense and defense, or indeed in sending it around the world as a fleet, we have to call on vessels sailing under a foreign flag to carry the coal and to supply the other needs of such a journey. Were we compelled to go into a war today our merchant marine lacks altogether a sufficient tonnage of auxiliary unarmed ships absolutely necessary to the proper operation of the navy, and were a war to come on we should have to purchase such vessels from foreign countries, and this might, under the law governing neutrals, be most difficult.

"The trade between the eastern ports of the United States and South America is a most valuable trade and now equals something like \$250,000,000; but European nations, appreciating the growing character of this trade, have by subsidies and other means of encouragement so increased the sailings of large and well equipped vessels from Europe to the ports of South America as visibly to affect the proportion of trade which is coming to the United States by the very limited service of a direct character between New York and South American ports.

Japan's Rapid Progress.

"I need not tell you of the inadequacy of the American shipping marine on the Pacific Coast and the growing power for commercial purposes in this regard of the empire of Japan. Japan is one of the most active and generous countries in the matter of subsidies to its merchant marine that we have, and the effect is only too visible in an examination of the statistics.

"For this reason, it seems to me that there is no subject to which congress can better devote its attention in the coming session than the passage of a bill which shall encourage our merchant marine in such a way as to establish American lines directly between New York and other eastern ports and South American ports, and between our Pacific Coast ports and the Orient and the Philippines. We earn a profit from our foreign mails from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 a year. The application of that amount would be quite sufficient to put on a satisfactory line two or three oriental lines and several lines from the west to South America. Of course, we are familiar with the argument that this would be contributing to private companies out of the treasury of the United States; but we are thus contributing in various ways on similar principles in effect, both by our protective tariff law, by our river and harbor bills and by our reclamation service. We are not putting money in the pockets of ship owners, but we are giving them money with which they can compete for a reasonable profit only with the merchant marine of the world.

Ready for New Law.

"From my observation I think the country is ready now to try such a law and to witness its effect in a comparatively small way upon the foreign trade

MRS. ATCHERLEY AFTER PETERSON

Mary Atcherley wants Dr. Peterson, superintendent of the insane asylum, indicted on a charge of tampering with her husband's mail, and she is to be turned loose on the federal grand jury today to do her worst. U. S. District Attorney Breckons wants a day in which to draw up the indictments that have already been found, without being under the necessity of being in attendance upon the grand jury, and this affords a good opportunity to give Mrs. Atcherley a chance to see what she can do with the arbiters of public morals.

Mrs. Atcherley claims that she has an opinion from the postoffice department to the effect that the superintendent of an insane asylum has no right to open letters addressed to an inmate of the asylum or sent out by him, and she alleges that Dr. Peterson has done this, she thinks he should be haled before the bar of justice and dealt with severely.

Presenting Her Case.

The indefatigable wife of the incarcerated doctor spent most of the day yesterday in the offices of Deputy United States District Attorney Rawlins and Judge Woodruff, presenting her case according to her own lights. She read most of the law books in Mr. Rawlins' office before turning her attention to Judge Woodruff, whom she importunes to give her a chance at the grand jury. Mrs. Atcherley spends nearly all of every day lately at the Judiciary building, where she examines law books and old cases and prepares her own "cases."

STILL DISCUSSING THE ORGANIC ACT

Governor Frear's conference, which, at intervals for the past week or two, has been considering proposed amendments to the Organic Act, and other things, met again in the Governor's office yesterday afternoon but did not finish its deliberations. Governor Frear states that it will meet again next Thursday afternoon at three o'clock, and he hopes that it will be able to finish its work that day.

The Governor has nothing to say as yet for publication concerning the work being done by the conference, though he may have a statement to make when the conference adjourns sine die.

RETURN MAYOR'S CALL.

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, October 12.—Prince Shimazu and Captain Takeshita of the Imperial Japanese navy today called on Mayor Taylor at the City Hall. The call of the two distinguished men was made for the purpose of returning the official visit which Mayor Taylor paid them.

of the United States. If it is successful, experience will show how the policy can best be expanded and enlarged and the American commercial flag be made to wave upon the seas as it did before our civil war. It is true that our foreign trade is great and increasing, and this without the merchant marine, but it is also true that the ownership of a merchant marine greatly enhances the opportunities for extending trade for the merchants of the country having such a merchant marine."

HANDS AND FEET ITCHED 12 YEARS

Suffered Terribly from Eczema which Made Hands and Feet Swell, Peel and Get Raw—Arms Affected, Too—Gave Up Hope of Cure.

USED CUTICURA AND WAS QUICKLY CURED

"I suffered from eczema on my hands, arms and feet for about twelve years, my hands and feet would swell, sweat and itch, then would become callous and get very dry, then peel off and get raw. I tried most every kind of salve and ointment without success, only got temporary relief. As soon as I would leave off using them I would be as bad as ever. I tried several doctors, took arsenic for two years and at last gave up thinking there was a cure for eczema. A friend of mine insisted on my trying the Cuticura Remedies but, supposing they were the same as other 'cures' I had tried, I did not give them a trial until I got so bad that I had to do something. I secured a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent and by the time they were used I could see a vast improvement and my hands and feet were healed up in no time. I used several bottles of Cuticura Resolvent. This was over a year ago and have had no trouble since. I think I am entirely cured. Charles T. Hauser, R.F.D. 65, Volant, Pa., Mar. 11, 1908."

BABIES CURED Of Torturing, Disfiguring Humors by Cuticura.

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among skin-tortured, disfigured infants and children, and the comfort they have afforded worried parents have led to their adoption as a priceless treatment for the skin and blood. Eczema, scabies, and every form of itching, scaly humors are speedily cured, in the majority of cases, when all else fails.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold everywhere. Get the genuine Cuticura. Beware of cheap imitations. Cuticura is the only remedy that cures the skin and blood. It is the only remedy that cures the skin and blood. It is the only remedy that cures the skin and blood.

SIGNS OF GRAFT ON BIG ISLAND

Oleiferous in the extreme are the signs that are curling out of the political byres in Hawaii county, and charge and counter charge have been put up to the board of supervisors alleging the most startling information regarding the payment and receipt of business licenses in that county.

The trouble seems to have started when G. F. Affonso, license inspector for the Big Island, turned in a report of his trip of inspection around Kau, stating with illuminating clearness the apparent petty grafts that he found. Treasurer Lalakea, who is strongly hinted at in Affonso's report as a grafter, communicated with the board requesting them to ratify his appointment of D. K. Kaiakoihi as license collector. The board turned him down but reapportioned Affonso as inspector for another year.

Concerning Lalakea's share in the matter, Affonso says:

"I have had these moneys in my possession since receipt of same, having been unable to find any one who wanted the amount as the county treasurer and his deputy refused to receive the same from me or issue the licenses they were to pay for. These officials failed to give me any reason for their refusal.

"The treasurer is rather inconsistent in his last refusal as he has heretofore received license fees from me, collected from other parties, and so has he received from hundreds upon hundreds of persons in this county, both citizens and aliens, license fees, since July 1, 1909."

Irregularities in the payment of licenses, amounting almost to deliberate graft, form the substance of the greater part of Affonso's report. One license issued a Japanese by a native officer does not state what license was being paid for. One receipt by another Hawaiian was marked "For Gambling," although the Japanese says it was for a license and he had never even been arrested for gambling, fined, let out on bail, or anything else.

At Naelehu, the deputy sheriff issued five receipts on the old blanks used when the collection of licenses was a territorial matter.

One officer is charged with withholding from the county license fees collected in July. Probably the most condemnatory statements made were to the effect that a number of temporary receipts had been issued in Kau and the payors had never received an official license for their money. Reference to the treasurer's statement showed that the money so collected by the officers had never been paid in, or was at least not accounted for in the statements of the treasurer.

A copy of Affonso's report has been forwarded to the Sheriff of Hawaii county with orders to investigate strictly all charges of corruptions and Affonso has been ordered to make a thorough inspection of all the districts on the island. Another hidden charge against the treasurer, made by Affonso, was as follows:

"In the last case, that of T. Kimura, it was only after two visits to his place of business, and after spending several hours watching him, that I was able to catch him doing business and when I finally had him agree to take out a license he was able to pay only \$12.00 on account. He then gave me an order for \$14.00 on T. Machida, Esq., of this city which I presented on my return to Hilo, being then informed by Mr. Machida that the deputy county treasurer Mr. Lyman has been to his place of business and instructed him not to pay me the amount; that Mr. Lalakea, the county treasurer, alone could receive the money. Notwithstanding this I obtained the balance."

Statements from the attorney-general's office would seem to indicate that it will not take a hand in the Hawaii scandals but will leave them to settle their own differences and charges.

RAILROAD EXTENSION WILL OPEN UP NEW PINEAPPLE LAND

"The mileage of railroads on Oahu has been increased ten per cent within the past year," said Governor Frear yesterday afternoon, as he affixed his signature to three bills this island. This is the extension of the Waialua branch of the Oahu railroad. "I have just approved the location of ten miles more of railroad on this island. This is the extension of the Waialua branch, and two branches from the extension. One of these runs to the cavalry camp; the other branch will open up the Waipio lands. The extension is two and a half miles long; one branch is three and six-tenths miles and the other about four and a half. The extension will open up thousands of acres of pineapple lands.

"A few years ago ten miles of railroad was a long stretch. Now we are adding ten miles in one year. That's doing pretty well, isn't it?"

TREASURER CONKLING LEAVES FOR THE EAST

Territorial Treasurer D. L. Conkling sailed on the Marana yesterday afternoon for the Coast on an official trip to New York. From Vancouver he expects to go on via the Canadian Pacific, taking in before he starts west again the cities of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia. He will probably return by the southern route, visiting New Orleans and other southern cities. The treasurer will be gone about six weeks.

THIRTY-INCH ACT IS VALID

The fishing boat law, known as Act 96 of the Session Laws of 1907, is constitutional, according to a decision rendered by Judge De Bolt yesterday afternoon in the case of Matsubara, a Japanese charged with having violated the provisions of the act. The opinion is a very important one from the standpoints both of the Territory and of the Japanese.

The act in question requires the payment of a license of five dollars a year for a fishing boat, and defines a fishing boat for the purposes of the act as any boat used for the purpose of fishing for profit that has a beam of thirty inches or more.

It was claimed at the time the act was passed by the legislature that it was class legislation, aimed at the Japanese, and this was the ground of Matsubara's defense. He admitted the facts as set forth in the charge, but offered to prove that at the time of the passage of the act, and ever since, virtually all of the thirty-inch fishing boats were owned by Japanese, only three by Chinese and not more than two by men of other nationalities. On the other hand, there were and are a large number of outrigger canoes having a beam of less than thirty inches, which are used and have been used for fishing for profit. These canoes are owned almost exclusively by native Hawaiians.

The court refused to admit this evidence. The defendant contended that the act is unconstitutional in that it is in contravention of Sections 55 and 95 of the Organic Act which prohibit special immunities and make the right of fisheries in the sea waters of Hawaii free.

Gives Special Immunities.

The defendant also claimed that the act is in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States in that it denies equal protection of the laws to some people engaged in fishing for profit and does not impose the same burden upon others of the same class.

Judge De Bolt in his opinion goes very thoroughly into the merits of these contentions, and concludes, virtually, that they have no merit. He further holds that the defendant's contention that the principal object of the statute is to discourage orientals from following the occupation of fishing is not tenable because the statute does not say that that is its object, and the fact that most of the fishermen are orientals is not sufficient to warrant the assumption that the statute discriminates against them.

"My conclusion is, therefore," says the judge, "that Section 1418D, Act 96, Laws of 1907, is constitutional and valid, and that the defendant, Matsubara, is guilty. The court, therefore, finds the defendant guilty as charged. The defendant is sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs. Mitimus accordingly."

GEO. A. DAVIS MAKES POLITICAL PROPHECY

"Paul Isenberg is going to be nominated and elected a senator on the Republican ticket, and the county convention is going to nominate Billy Rawlins for county attorney next year," said George A. Davis yesterday afternoon. "That's 'the straight dope,' you take it from me."

Mr. Rawlins was within earshot—in fact, he was not ten feet away, and he blushed becomingly, but did not look at all displeased. And there is more than a chance that the United States commissioner is going to be proved a good political prophet when the returns are all in. At any rate, it is certain that the two men mentioned could receive strong support for the positions for which they are nominated by George A. Davis.

Davis, it may be remembered, nominated Rawlins for the legislature three years ago, with the prediction that he would be elected. He won out on that prophecy, so perhaps he knows what he is talking about.

PEARY REITERATES CHARGES OF FAKE

Cook Responds That He Has His Witnesses to Prove He Reached Pole.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, October 13.—Commander Peary is firm in his contention that Doctor Cook is a colossal faker and insists that the doctor did not reach the North Pole. The naval engineer yesterday issued a statement to the effect that he can produce evidence of a trustworthy nature to prove the truth of his claims. He added that the testimony of Eskimos will show Cook up.

BUFFALO, October 13.—Doctor Cook has accepted the challenge of Commander Peary. He says that he can and will produce Eskimo witnesses who will prove conclusively that he did reach the northern goal. He insists that all of his records will be verified by the Eskimos who accompanied him.

RHEUMATISM THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF SUFFERING.

Rheumatism causes more pain and suffering than any other disease, for the reason that it is the most common of all ills, and it is certainly gratifying to sufferers to know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm will afford relief, and make rest and sleep possible. In many cases the relief from pain which is at first temporary, has become permanent. For sale by all druggists, Hoxsey, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

OLDER JUSTICES DO THE WORK

By Ernest G. Walker.
(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The most conservative and sedate of all the government institutions at the seat of government is the first to go into action this autumn. That is the Supreme Court of the United States. It begins its sessions next Monday for the winter and faces decisions in a lot of era-making litigation. Since the inauguration of new policies and the enactment of sweeping laws, as well as the enforcement of others that had been dead letters upon the statute book, the tasks of the Supreme Court have grown in number and magnitude.

It is now become a court of very old justices, nearly all of whom, however, appear to be in fairly good health. Of the nine men making the court Chief Justice Fuller is in his seventy-seventh year. He gives careful and conscientious attention to the work, but is growing infirm. Justice Harlan, the senior associate of the court, is also in his seventy-seventh year. Both men could have retired on full salary seven years ago. But there is a tradition that chief justices all die in office and Chief Justice Fuller is a stickler for the traditions of his high place. He has now served twenty-one years as chief justice and is the only Democrat at the head of any one of the three coordinate departments of the government. Justice Harlan has served in his present office thirty-two years. He likes the active work, which keeps the court in Washington only from October to June, and prefers it to the idle life that would follow retirement.

Associate Justice Brewer, probably the most popular member of the court, is seventy-two years old, and is just rounding out twenty years of service there. He could have retired on full pay two years ago but, like Justice Harlan, prefers the active life.

Justice White is sixty-four; Justice Peckham, sixty-nine, within one year of retirement age; Justice McKenna, sixty-six; Justice Holmes, sixty-eight; Justice Day, sixty; Justice Moody, fifty-six. McKenna is not in good health. Moody, the youngest man on the court who seemed to have a long and promising career ahead of him, is very ill with rheumatism. He is at his home in Haverhill, Mass., wasted away to a mere skeleton. His recovery is still problematical. It is not likely that he will return to work, at least for many months and perhaps not at all during the court year.

The burden of the court's responsibility falls upon the senior justices as matters stand now. Harlan, Brewer, White, Fuller, and Peckham constitute the strength of the tribunal. In the very nature of things, none of these except Justice White can have many years more of active service. It is generally understood that Justice Peckham will retire as soon as he is eligible, as did Justices Brown and Shiras, the only two living retired members of the court.

According to present prospects several members of the court must be appointed within the next three years, and it is within the probabilities that by 1912 a majority of the justices will be comparatively new men. So it is that one of the very important matters which President Taft may have to consider during his term of office is the selection of men, who will compose a majority of this court of nine for many years to come. It is the policy to name men for justices who will have a long term of service ahead of them, and the men whom the President will select may be the majority of the court for a quarter of a century.

Once nominated and confirmed, a judge of the Supreme Court is practically beyond any governmental authority. He can not be removed except by impeachment proceedings, and can serve till death calls him, unless he chooses otherwise.

The ability of the court, as at present constituted, is not questioned, but as the older justices drop out there will be a very crying demand for the nomination of men of very high capacity for judicial work. President Taft is expected to meet that demand, for, having served himself as a circuit judge, he has ideas of what the Supreme Court should be. He has been particularly careful in the selection of judges for the district and circuit courts, and does not allow politics to influence him.

The serious illness of Justice Moody is regarded as very unfortunate. It leaves only eight members of the court, with the possibility always present that the court will be evenly divided.

Justice Moody has served as attorney-general, before he was elevated to the court, he has been unable to participate in the consideration of a number of cases because of having represented the government in some of them at earlier stages. The last case of the Supreme Court judges for quite a period, was that of Justice Jackson of Tennessee. He was ill for a long time, following his appointment by President Harrison, and died before he had had any extended career as a member of the court.

The usual visit of courtesy upon the President at the convening of the court for the October term will be omitted this year, because of the President's absence. There are few formalities attending the resumption of business. Many cases await argument, and with little delay the round of arguments by counsel will be begun in the little courtroom which, in the olden days, was the chamber of the United States senate.

CRANE INCIDENT IS DECLARED CLOSED

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, October 13.—The crane incident is closed, so far as the government is concerned. Despite the statement issued yesterday by the interior minister that he gave out the now famous interview of the express command of President Taft, the government has not made any change in its attitude. Yesterday, requests for information were met with the announcement that the incident was closed and that no more official statements would be given out.

THINKS COMPEERS MIGHT HELP US

Solving the labor question of Hawaii by securing an abrogation of the contract labor law is the idea which has occurred to Robert Stein, of Washington, D.C., who has addressed the promotion committee in the matter. Mr. Stein suggests that the matter be taken up with Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and his assistance solicited. The letter is an interesting one as showing how our labor situation is being studied on the mainland.

At the present time it is permissible, under a ruling by the Attorney General, at Washington, for the Territory to assist white immigrants into Hawaii, but these do not come in under contract, nor is there any obligation upon them to work when they do arrive here, or even stay in the country. Mr. Stein's letter says:

White Immigration.

"Having had occasion recently to study the Hawaiian situation, an idea has occurred to me which may possibly be of value. The foremost aim of the federal and territorial governments, and I suppose of your own organization, seems to be to promote white immigration. The greatest obstacle in the way of this aim is the federal contract labor law. To recruit laborers for Hawaii in the United States is difficult, because wages on the mainland are higher than in the Territory. Immigrants from foreign countries will not come spontaneously, because of the great distance. It is highly desirable, therefore, that Hawaii be exempted from the operation of the contract labor law. Hawaiian government immigration agents ought to be absolutely free to enlist immigrants in any European country and make any contracts with them that may be deemed best for the Territory.

Federation Could Aid.

"It seems to me that congress could be induced to grant such exemption. The contract labor law was passed at the demand of organized labor in the United States and is maintained in response to that demand. Now I understand that in Hawaii organized labor is not only not opposed to white immigration but earnestly in favor of it, in order to strengthen itself against Asiatic competition. If the trade unions of Hawaii would address the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D.C., asking that the federation petition congress for a law exempting Hawaii from the operation of the contract labor law, I am inclined to think that the federation would do so. Mr. Compers, its president, is a thoroughly reasonable man, who is anxious above all to keep the federation from placing itself in an attitude of opposition to the public welfare on any question. He would perceive that the introduction of white colonists into Hawaii direct from Europe, by the assistance of the Territorial government, could not become a menace to the labor interests on the mainland, since these immigrants would have no greater facility of reaching the mainland from Hawaii than they now have of reaching it from Europe. The officers of the federation at Washington would probably consult the trade unions of the Pacific coast, and these would almost certainly vote in favor of the proposed exemption, since it would lessen Oriental competition for them also, by shutting out Oriental immigration from Hawaii.

"As an additional measure of security it might be provided that the exemption shall hold good for one year only, to be renewed only in case the trade unions of Hawaii and the American Federation of Labor continue to demand it. It might be further provided that no assisted immigrant into Hawaii shall, during five years from date of landing in Hawaii, be admitted to the mainland of the United States.

"Very truly yours,
"ROBERT STEIN."

MONEY ASSURED FOR UPKEEP OF FORTS

Comptroller Rules That General Fund May Be Drawn on for Hawaii.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, October 14.—Of far reaching importance is the decision, rendered by the comptroller of the treasury yesterday, that money may be taken from the general fortification fund for the repair and supply of the fortifications on the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

Whether or not the general fortification fund could be diverted to such ends has been a moot point among the military authorities and the ruling of the comptroller has been anxiously awaited. Through this decision ample money is assured for the necessary repairs to the fortifications in Hawaii, and also for the supplying of the forts.

PRESIDENT OFF FOR THE GRAND CANYON

Urges Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico in Phoenix Speech.

(By Associated Press.)

PHOENIX, October 14.—President Taft and the members of his party left here last night at five o'clock for the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The party will reach the Grand Canyon at 8 o'clock this morning.

Yesterday the President delivered a stirring speech at Phoenix, in the course of which he declared that he is in favor of admitting the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood. The speech was greeted with tremendous applause and it made a very vivid impression on those who were present.